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Why Japan?

CONTINUATION COMMITTEE
North American Section



ISLAND OF KIUSHIU.

Board of Foreign Missions
Reformed Church in America
25 East 22d Street New York City

MISSIONARY STATISTICS FOR KIUSHIU

Prepared by the First Missionary
Conference of Kiushiu, held
at Fukuoka, March 1910.

TABLE I.

Population, Kiushiu and Okinawa	7,884,965
Population per square mile	450
Missionaries of all denominations	82
Japanese paid Evangelistic Workers	131
Communicants	5,280
Population to one Missionary	96,158
Population to one Japanese Worker	60,190
Population to one Communicant	1,490

TABLE II.

Population to One Missionary.

KIUSHIU	96,158
China	104,819
India	63,797
Africa	40,027
Japan	46,856
Fukien Province	60,520
Arcot Mission	69,444
Amoy Mission	93,750
South Japan Mission	83,333

TABLE III.

Population to One Native Worker.

KIUSHIU	60,190
Japan	24,046
China	35,353
India	8,230
Africa	6,803

Amoy Mission	25,210
Arcot Mission	4,126
South Japan Mission	46,666

TABLE IV

Population to One Protestant Communicant.

KIUSHIU	1,490
Japan	851
China	2,402
India	563
Africa	324
United States	5

Amoy Mission	1,710
Arcot Mission	858
South Japan Mission.	2,008

The Appeal of the Japan Missions.

The Council of Co-operating Missions, representing over one hundred and fifty Presbyterian and Reformed missionaries working among the Japanese people, held its annual meeting August 5th to 10th, 1910. The morning session on August 6th was devoted to a Conference on Rural Work. A careful study was made of the religious condition and the actual needs of the rural population; problems and methods of rural evangelistic work were dealt with in papers, and animated discussion was carried on. There was entire unanimity on the following points:

1. That the rural population, fully three-fourths of the population of Japan, has never yet enjoyed even an inadequate presentation of the Gospel.

2. That, to evangelize this rural population, two or even three times as many missionaries as are now on the field are imperatively needed.

3. That such reinforcements of missionaries, to labor principally in the towns and country, would be welcomed by Japanese Christians, would be protected by the Japanese government, and would enjoy the fullest opportunity for devoted work.

4. That it is extremely desirable that American Christians should once more exercise the solicitude for the spiritual condition of this island empire that was so marked a feature of their attitude when the country was first being opened up in the fifties and sixties.

5. That special effort should be put forth to make plain to missionary volunteers the urgent call to self-sacrificing service presented by the unevangelized millions of Japan—a call second to none other in the world.

6. That the missionaries who are now on the ground, though many of them confined to school work and others to evangelistic work in cities, should nevertheless bear on their hearts the burden of the untouched missions, and should be constant in prayer and supplication and endeavor that Christian heralds may be raised up and sent forth, till the Gospel message shall be sounded forth even in the highways and byways of this great empire.